


THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

THE SPIRIT OF

JAS. R. MORRIS, PROPRIETOR.
JERE. WILLIAMS, EDITOR.
WOODSFIELD, OHIO, JULY 25, 1855.
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES MYERS, of Lucas.
FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
WILLIAM HENKON, of Belmont.
R. B. WARREN, of Franklin.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WM. D. MORGAN, of Columbiana.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
JOHN C. BRESLIN, of Seneca.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM TREVITT, of Franklin.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, of Lucas.

We will publish a list of all those paying us on subscription during the month of July, about the first of August. We want it distinctly understood that we do not *own*, but we have a great curiosity to know how much our subscribers can pay in that time, if they try.

The County Convention.

Before we issue another paper the people will be called upon to select candidates for the various county offices. Although it is not always best to hold these primary meetings yet in the present instance circumstances made it politic. We have now to contend with our old enemy in a new shape, but whatever shape he takes the old earmarks betray him. It is highly important, in order to meet him successfully, that as many Democrats as possible turn out to the convention and select a good ticket. Another reason why they should turn out is, that it is rumored that the *Know Nothings* intend to try to control the convention. Whether this is true or untrue, it will be safest for the Democrats to be on the ground and see that in organizing the meeting no *Know Nothing* be allowed to officiate. Another thing. Send a good man as delegate to return the poll book, as these delegates will nominate candidates for Informary Directors, and will act as Central Committee for the ensuing year. These precautions may be unnecessary but they can do no harm.

The opposition ticket, we learn, is now almost formed. It will be composed chiefly of whigs; the remainder will be Democrats who have abandoned their time-honored and cherished principles. We defer further remarks on this subject at present, and conclude by saying to all Democrats,
BE AT THE POLLS ON NEXT SATURDAY.

Glorious Harmony of the Fusionists.

During the session of the Fusion Convention on the 13th, we took some pains, by inquiring of the bystanders from various parts of the State, to learn the feeling produced by the nominations. We found a large number dissatisfied, some of them swore terribly. The orthodox claimed that upon "sober second thought," these fractions ones would come under the yoke. They returned home, and after having ample time for a "sober second thought," their voices are heard again, still piping discordant notes. The following is from the Chillicothe Metropolis, (neutral), of the 13th:

"A meeting of all persons in Ross county, who are opposed to nominating Mr. Chase, Mr. Brinkerhoff, (or any other Democratic Abolitionist who has nothing to commend him over his compeers of the same school of national politics, but is even less trusty than the rest), as a candidate for Governor—who are opposed to the present National and State Administrations—who are opposed to *Abolitionizing* Ross County, and who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—are requested to meet at Waddle's Hall, Chillicothe, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of consulting as to the propriety of nominating Whig candidates for State and County tickets, and for other purposes.

"Hon. John L. Taylor and other gentlemen will address the meeting."

The call was signed by seventy-nine persons. The following is from the Newark Times, an old Whig paper:
"CONVENTION—We were yesterday to the State Convention at Columbus, and returned after midnight, sick unto death with the doings, in part, of that woolly headed concern. Chase was nominated on the first ballot for Governor, by a large vote—Brinkerhoff having first been withdrawn. Thus seemingly we are tied, like an old battered tin pan, to the tails of the one idea—darky party of Ohio, and oh! ye gods! S. P. Chase *our* leader!! Well—let those that nominated him, elect him; if they can—we know it will be done, if ever it is done, (which evil may God in his providence avert) without our aid in any way or shape.

"T. W. Ford was nominated for Lieut. Governor, and Brinkerhoff for Attorney General—and to the astonishment of hundreds of their friends who did not for a moment forget the 13th of August, they accepted!! An ounce of civet, good apothecary!"

The Dayton Journal, an old Whig paper, among other hard things, says the following:
 "The enthusiasm, however, had a shade

of fanaticism about it. The spirit was one of man-worship, and not of devotion to 'great principles.' It is a fact which is well established, that the majority of the Convention referred to, went to Columbus not so much to nominate an acceptable candidate for Governor, as to nominate Salmon P. Chase. With them this was the 'one idea,' to which every one was held subservient. It was decreed that Chase should be the candidate for Governor, whether the nomination produced harmony or discord. Adhesion to Chase was held to be the only test of the new 'republicanism' as expounded by Joshua R. Giddings and men of that ilk. The new-born republican party must be baptized in the name of Chase, or it could lay no claim to legitimate parentage.

"With this intolerant spirit so plainly developed, and so obstinately adhered to, it was not, of course, to be expected that harmony could result."

The following is from the Cleveland Express, a *Know Nothing* organ:

"We confess that we have a strong aversion to Chase under any circumstances. He is not a man to our liking. Nor are we alone in this feeling. Of the outsiders at Columbus, at least one half were hostile to Chase, and many avowed their determination to withhold their votes from him. The feeling in Hamilton, Ross, Fairfield, Butler, Licking, Franklin, Miami, Clark, Pickaway, and other counties, is strongly against him."

From the Cincinnati Times, edited by Pap Taylor, the *Know Nothing* candidate for Mayor, at the time of the riots:

"There are only two facts which as yet we are sure of, in this locality, in reference to the nomination of the candidate for Governor, to wit: the ultra Free Soil leaders are well pleased, and so are the leaders of the old-line Democracy, the first being 'cock sure' of Mr. Chase's election, the latter feeling that the only chance against them has been lost by their opponents."

"The records state that the American Democratic party of Ohio numbers one hundred and thirty thousand voters, of whom about one in ten, or thirteen thousand, will follow the seceding leaders, such as Spooner and others, leaving one hundred thousand voters for the sick, absent and indifferent."

One hundred thousand *Know Nothings* that will not go the fusionists, according to the Times.

We have marked for insertion the proceedings of other anti-Chase meetings, as well as extracts from other Whig and *Know Nothing* papers, which take strong ground against the Fusion nominees, but we are compelled to defer them for want of room.

At the Anti-Chase meeting, in Cincinnati, Judge Johnson, the whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, in 1850, addressed the meeting.

School Taxes.

In the Belmont Chronicle, of the 5th inst., appeared a communication charging the publisher of the "Spirit" with supporting the tax law from interested motives; or to use the writer's exact words:

"I do believe, Mr. Editor, that the opinions of some people are influenced by their interest, sometimes. For instance, now there is James R. Morris, of Monroe county, makes his 'Spirit of Democracy' rap out for him, that he is vehemently in favor of the present system of distributing the school fund among the counties."

Were it not that the publisher of the "Spirit" is mentioned by name, this anonymous scribbler would not be noticed. This style betokens anything but the gentleman. But that the people may see what interest the publisher of the "Spirit" has in supporting the present school law, it is only necessary to say that the tax paid by him under levies made by state, town and township, for school purposes alone, amounted to the sum of forty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents, for the year 1854. Now as he had but two scholars—one seven and the other nine years of age—in his family, who attended school seven months each, it is easily seen that his personal interest in supporting the school law, is not very great. Seven months each for his two scholars would be less than five quarters for both, which, at three dollars per quarter, would amount to about fifteen dollars—so that he pays about three times more to educate his children under the school law than it would cost him to educate them in subscription schools.

The publisher of the "Spirit" has supported, and still supports the present system of distributing the school fund, because he believes it to be a simple act of justice to the people of Monroe county, who have ever since the settlement of the county, been paying tribute to other counties of the state in the way of canal taxes, &c., &c. And further, the present system of distributing the school fund, is the constitutional, and therefore, the only mode of distributing the school fund among the counties. On this subject, please read Commissioner Barker's Report.

When the Chronicle's correspondent again seeks to charge the publisher of the "Spirit" with being influenced by corrupt motives, it would be as well for him to post himself with the facts of the case.

Is the Chronicle's correspondent opposed to this feature of the law? If so, can he exhibit as clean a record, and show that his opposition is not from interested motives, by facts and figures?

Barnesville Classical Institute.

As other arrangements prevented our being present at the examination of the students of this Institute on the 4th inst., we copy a portion of the notice from the Belmont Chronicle; and will say in addition, that to the young men and young ladies of this and surrounding counties it affords the best and cheapest means of obtaining a Classical education. The name of having graduated at a college with a high sounding title may attract those having more vanity than judgment; but if you want a thorough and substantial education at a cheap rate at just such an Institute as at Barnesville is the place to get it. The Chronicle says:

We had the pleasure (it was indeed a pleasure,) of attending the examination of the above institution for one day, (Monday.) To say that the pupils did well would be the truth but hardly the *whole* truth—to say that they did admirably would be feebly express their merits. The portion of the exercises which we listened to was of course but a small part of the entire examination—but still enough to convince us that there is no such word as *lumbering* in their school.

Where all the students acquitted themselves so creditably, it would be out of place for us to draw invidious distinctions, if distinctions there are.

The Institute to-day completes its second year, and it may now be considered a "fixed fact." During the session just closed they had in attendance over 100 pupils, and those of a class that will always reflect credit to a school—hard students, young men and women anxious to progress in acquiring an education, and who attend for no other purpose. One admirable rule is in force there—and that is if a pupil will not study, he cannot stay. We were assured this was strictly enforced, and its benefit is seen in the lively interest taken in the school by all the pupils. Wealth nor high position in society will not entitle a young man or lady to continue in the school, if with these they are wanting in energy—in application—in industry. Were this rule adopted in all institutions there would be fewer brainless fops in the world who think, because they have *stayed* a certain length of time at a college, they are learned.

Messrs. DAVENPORT & THOMSON are both men of science, and every way calculated for the arduous and responsible duties of teachers. As a classical scholar—a linguist, Prof. DAVENPORT has few equals and no superior—as a mathematician, Prof. THOMSON is one of the most thorough in the country. Affable courteous and gentlemanly, they have the most admirable control of their pupils, without using harsh measures, or without destroying that easy confidence which should always exist between teacher and scholar.

Notice of the commencement of the fall session will be given in due time.

Narrow Escape.

As a number of persons were engaged in raising a large frame barn in the vicinity of town, on Saturday, and after four of the "bents" were raised, the whole fell with a tremendous crash. The fourth "bent" had just been raised, and before it was secured, fell against the others, sweeping all before it. About fifty men and boys were about the building at the time, but by some singular good fortune, no one was dangerously hurt.

SYNOPSIS OF JUDGE DELONG'S SPEECH, DELIVERED ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1855, IN CAMBRIDGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—While I read to you the Declaration of Independence, in which, among other things complained of, was the obstruction of the laws naturalizing foreigners, and refusal to pass others encouraging their migration thither, Hon. N. Evans, one of the most efficient members of the secret oath bound order of the *Know Nothings* of this place, is in yonder building (pointing to the Court House), commenting on the Declaration of Independence—eulogizing the same—and who, by his treasonous oath, required by the order to which he belongs, is going in diametrical opposition to the same.

I have, fellow-citizens, been voting and lending my influence with the Whig party ever since I have had a vote; and, as you are aware, during every political campaign for President the old line Democratic party charged the Whigs with being in favor of the Alien law of John Adams—a law which, for iniquity, in no degree, can compare to the infamy of the secret oath bound order of the *Know Nothings*. The Whig journals throughout the Union denied these charges in the most vehement manner, and now, with but very few exceptions, the press and leading portion of the Whig party have gone, not only to the Native American party, but with the dark lantern midnight *Know Nothing* faction.

In order to expose some of the doings of this infamous faction, I will give the substance of the Oath of the First Degree, as handed to me by some five or six who have been members of the order in this place, but who have left it. They state that the order was organized in this place, about the last of August, or first of September, 1854. When they first entered, Hon. N. Evans, George D. Gallup, Dr. V. Haynes, and Allen W. Beatty were in the order. This, of course, was some time before the fall election in 1854, but C. J. Albright, editor of the *Guernsey Times*, and Listen Barris came in afterwards. They state that they, "in order to have the oath administered, were obliged to slip through unfrequented alleys and steal around corners of streets to keep as much as possible from being seen, and enter the ante-room of the Union School house in Cambridge—the apartment being up stairs. The curtains were closely closed down, and then they were required to place their hand on a Bible, to which was attached a cross, and required to answer that they were American born citizens; that their wives were not Roman Catholics; and that they would keep inviolate the secrets of the order.

"They were then conducted into another apartment or Lodge for further initiation, Allen W. Beatty, Esq., being Private Instructor. They were requested to hold up their hand and swear that they would not vote for a person for any office who was of foreign birth, or for a Roman Catholic, be he native or foreign; and, in case they were elected to office, where they might have appointing power, to appoint none but American born citizens, who are not Roman Catholics, and to remove all persons of foreign birth. And moreover, they were compelled to swear

to vote for the candidates nominated by the order." [Hurrah for Jesuitism of the blackest character.]

I would ask the editor of the *Guernsey Times*, who is a member of the secret oath bound order, who authorized him to dissolve the Whig party. Were you, my fellow-citizens, who have been voting and acting with that party, and supporting the Times for years gone by, consulted, when he took it upon himself in this county to say that the Whig party was a HUMBUG? He should have thought of this when he charged me last fall all over the county with having left the Whig party, when, at the same time, he was engaged in the dead hour of midnight, preparing for its funeral.

To give you, my fellow-citizens, a history of the acts and doings of the minority faction, I will introduce CHARLES JEFFERSON ALBRIGHT, Congressman elect on the *Know Nothing* and anti-Nebraska ticket; who at one time, was Secretary of the anti-Slavery Society in this place; and after the passage of the blood hound Fugitive Slave Law, which was passed under a Whig administration, there was an indignation meeting held by the Free Soil party of the county in your Court house. This same kind, affectionate, Negro-loving Charles Jefferson Albright (the "Jefferson") ought to be stricken out! marched to the Court House, meek as a lamb, and, not being able to make a speech himself, hunted up passages in the Sacred Word of God and handed them to the speaker to prove that slavery was right; that the fugitive slave law was right; and that God in His Holy Word allowed the catching of colored men by blood hounds on the free soil of Ohio. This, fellow-citizens, was all right, and why? O! only because it was done under a whig administration. And so it would have been in case the Nebraska bill had been passed under a Whig administration. You would have seen this same Charles Jefferson Albright marching to the Court House with the Word of God in his hand, hunting up passages and handing them to the speaker to prove that the sovereigns in a territory had a right to have slavery or not, just as they pleased, but because the bill was passed under a Democratic administration, Gov. Shannon, the member of Congress from this District, who sustained the measure, was called a traitor, a BENEDICT ARNOLD, and a dog, by this same C. J. Albright, in his *Guernsey Times*.

Such base hypocritical conduct is enough to make angels weep. For iniquity the Nebraska bill is no more to be compared to the blood hound Fugitive Slave Law, "Can Heaven be so Hell. My language is harsh, but his conduct and desecration of the Word of God is more so.

Fellow-citizens, we have in the U. S. Territories about four millions of a black population—three millions of whom are slaves, who are denied the right to read the Word of God, and treated in every way like personal chattels at common auction. The beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the fishes of the sea fill the sphere for which they were created; but man has violated, under the stars and stripes of the American flag all the sacred ordinances of the Divine Law in the inhuman traffic of human beings. We have about one million of free blacks amongst us who are very little more cared for than our cattle. In the Union we have about five millions of a foreign population, about one million of whom are Roman Catholics, including foreign and native born citizens, who are nearly all on the side of the free soil party. And now, fellow-citizens, in what condition are we placing ourselves as a nation by our Native American or *Know Nothing* movement? Can we, as a nation under these circumstances, look for or expect aid in time of war if our country should be invaded by a foreign foe? No, never! On the contrary if inducements of liberality were held out to them by the invaders would it not be natural for them to take up arms against our country.

I would say to the free soil party, you commenced weak but you have grown strong and have become a powerful party. You have passed through the fiery ordeal of persecution. Your press in this place a few years ago came very nearly being torn down—the house of your editor mobbed, black-balled, and missiles thrown through windows at his wife and children. The editor of the *Guernsey Times* spit in his face, which he meekly wiped off. But persecution has its day, and evidently produces its effects. You have been growing stronger and more powerful ever since. But what have the old hunkler office seeking whigs done here to decoy you off, by their *Know Nothing* secret apparition? They felt your power but dare not come out like men and speak boldly in your behalf. No! they tell you they have a powerful *Know Nothing* party, and if you will only follow them, and give them the offices they will carry along with their corrupt, treasonous movement your free soil principles while you stand looking on and voting. They tell you that they, too, love the black man, but hate the damned foreigners—especially the "red mouthed Irish." Will you suffer yourselves to be swallowed by a set who say openly that they will aid in freeing the slave, but they must make slaves of another class? You might as well try to unite oil and water or cause a union between Heaven and Hell.

The following is taken from the "Native American Crusader," published in Boston, the City of notions, dated June 9, 1855.

"1st. To devise a uniform address from all sections of the United States to Congress to repeal the Naturalization laws; and for Congress to pass a law for a term of years prohibiting the emigration of any more foreigners to the United States under severe penalties, say five hundred dollars for each man and woman, unless they come well recommended for honesty of character, from such sources as are reliable.

"2d. That all emigrants who shall come without such recommendations, shall

be sent back at the expense of the ship in which they came.

"3d. To make the ship liable to heavy penalty for the first offense, and confiscation for the second.

"4th. To see that the laws so passed by Congress be carried out fully to the very letter in all respects whatever.

"5th. To enable the laws better to be carried out, that shall or may be passed by Congress, let all the petitioners sign their names to the different petitions which may or shall be sent to Congress, under the sacred word of honor, to see that the laws passed be legitimately carried out.

"6th. In the event that Congress does not repeal the naturalization laws that all due diligence shall be used by all classes of native born citizens to bring about as short a time as practicable a repeal of the naturalization laws so as to stop the flood of foreign pauperism, which is flooding our country, and sowing seeds of discord among our once united people."

"We cannot recommend too strongly to send the vagrants back. Within a month, some fifty have been returned to Ireland, and some parts of Europe. What is wanted is a direct and ample responsibility for every immigrant sent or coming to our shores poor or otherwise. This is nothing like agitating these questions."

So thinks C. J. Albright, a professor of religion, who should know that God created all mankind—white and black—and placed them on this earth which is his and the fullness thereof. No particular locality was assigned to them. The earth, like the air we breathe, was free to all. All were endowed with an immortal soul, which has, hereafter, to live in an eternity of weal or woe; and as a nation professing the evangelical religion of the Bible, we under God, owe a duty to our fellow beings, rich and poor, but more especially the poor; he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. We have no claim to this or any other country by Divine right, as under the Jewish theocracy, and as claimed by the Pope in Italy. It is the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Matthew 11 c. 5 v. "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear; the dead are raised up, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them."

Luke 4 c. 18 v. "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."

Mark 10 c. 17 v. "And when he had gone forth into the way, there came one running, and kneeling to him, and asked him, Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?"

18. "And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God.

19. "Thou knowest the commandments. Do not commit adultery. Do not kill. Do not steal. Do not bear false witness. Defraud not. Honor thy father and mother, and the first of these."

20. "And he answered and said unto him, Master, all these have I observed from my youth.

21. "Then Jesus, beholding him, loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest: Go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and gave to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven."

I would now ask my dark lantern friends how these passages in Holy Writ, from God himself, compare with the language as before stated and used by them in regard to the poor and oppressed who come to our shores from oppressed Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Austria, where they are oppressed till oppression has become a burden. They hear of the western world and of its free institutions, and God having inspired them with a Divine thought if they could not read the Bible in the land of their nativity, and hear the Word of God in its purity, that they would come to this country and find an asylum and a home where they might worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

On the subject of the naturalization laws, how stands the matter. "Before the United States Constitution, as it now is, was formed, during the fourteen years the Union existed under the provincial 'Articles of Confederation,' the faith of the struggling colonies was frequently pledged, by delegates at home and Ministers abroad, to extend equal rights to foreigners, aiding in the war of independence; or otherwise choosing this country for their own. Thus, in the address of the Continental Congress to 'the People of Ireland,' issued in 1775, and signed by John Hancock, we find these remarkable sentences:

"Your parliament had done us no wrong. You had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge, with pleasure and with gratitude, that your nation has produced patriots, who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labor and manufactures of Ireland, like those of the silk worm, were of little more to herself, but served only to give luxury to those who neither toil nor spin. We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be fruitless, and were therefore compelled to adopt a measure to which nothing but absolute necessity could have reconciled us. It gives us, however, consolation to reflect, that should it occasion much distress, the fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty, and in time from oppression also—as an asylum in which many thousands of your countrymen have found hospitality, peace and affluence, and become united to us by all the ties of consanguinity, mutual interest and affection."

"During the revolutionary war, and until the era of 1789, Congress granted freely, 'letters of naturalization to all applicants,' without any previous term of residence; and the constitution itself natu-

ralized by one act all who were residents at the time of its establishment."

"That the obligation is mutual, on the State to naturalize, and on the well-disposed settler to be naturalized, is apparent, only from the fundamental law, but from the invariable practice of the country, up to the present day. In the convention by which the constitution was moulded into shape, this question occasioned very interesting discussions. In that of the 9th of August, 1789, Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved that 14 years citizenship, instead of four years (as proposed by the committee who drafted the constitution,) should be THE QUALIFICATION FOR U. S. SENATOR! Messrs. Pinckney, Mason and Butler, favored the motion, while Franklin, Madison, Hancock and Ellsworth, opposed it. Franklin, among other things, said: 'We found, in the course of the Revolution, that many strangers served us faithfully, and that many natives took part against their country. When foreigners, after looking about for some other country in which they could obtain more happiness, give a preference to ours, it is a proof of attachment which ought to excite our confidence and affection.'

Madison opposed it,

"—because it will put out of the power of the National Legislature, even by special acts of naturalization, to confer the full rank of citizens upon meritorious strangers, and because it will discourage the most desirable class of people from emigrating to the United States. Should the proposed Constitution have the effect of giving stability and reputation to our government, great numbers of respectable Europeans—men who love liberty, and wish to partake of its blessings—will be ready to transfer their fortunes hither. All such would feel the mortification of being marked with suspicious incapacitations, though they should not covet the public honors."

Ellsworth

"—was opposed to the motion, as discouraging meritorious aliens from emigrating to this country."

Hamilton said—

"On the other side, the advantage of encouraging foreigners was obvious and admitted. Persons in Europe, of moderate fortunes, will be fond of coming here, where they will be on a level with the citizens. He moved that the section be so altered as to require merely citizenship and inhabitancy—the right of determining the rule of naturalization will then leave a discretion to the legislature on this subject which will answer every purpose."

"Mr. Madison seconded the motion. He wishes to maintain the character of liberality which had been professed in all the Constitutions and publications of America. He wishes to invite foreigners of merit and republican principles among us. America was indebted to emigration for her settlement and prosperity. That part of America which had encouraged them most had advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture, and the arts."

Washington in his Farewell Address thus speaks! "Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections."

President Jefferson in his Annual Message to Congress suggests:

"I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life; a denial of Citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity."

"To what we have already said, we might easily add other proofs, showing how the public faith has been hitherto formally pledged to emigrants; we might show Old sending direct to Germany for settlers, or ceding townships to them; we might show the laws of Territories, placing on a smooth level of equality emigrants from Massachusetts, and emigrants from Ireland; we might cite our orators, journals, and the older emigrants—all acting in good faith, and all, with the Continental Congress of 1775, inviting Europeans to come here, and enjoy that liberty which is denied to them at home."

"On this head, enough, perhaps, has been said. If we are right, naturalization has not hitherto been a boon, but a contract, requiring conditions precedent as well as subsequent, and binding the State which confers as well as the stranger who assumes its citizenship."

During the war of the revolution and war of 1812, and late war with Mexico, natives and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics, stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder in face of the enemies of our country. No question of foreign birth, or religion, or *Know Nothingism* were called in question; their blood mingled and run in the same trench, and those that expired in the battle were buried in the same grave, and mouldered to dust until the trump of God shall arouse them from their slumbers. The surviving officers and soldiers when a successful battle would close would clasp each other in their arms, rejoicing at the prospect of the day, and the anticipations of our freedom. Thousands of foreigners have served this country even before they were naturalized; none have ever been known to turn their backs upon an enemy, or turn traitor to the country of their adoption. Who were your traitors? Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr—both Native Americans. Who were LaFayette, Kosciuszko, Baron De Kalb, who, with twelve balls in his body, expired at the battle of Camden, and the brave Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec, with a host of others we might enumerate—all foreigners. There was a raw Irishman during the revolutionary war who took six British soldiers and drove them to the American camp, and when asked how he captured them replied: "By St. Patrick, I surrounded them." This sub-

ject is most beautifully portrayed by the Irish poet, Moore, as follows:

"Shall I ask the brave soldier, who fights by my side
 In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
 Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried
 If he kneel not before the same altar with me?
 From the heretic gift of my soul should I fly,
 To seek some here also a more orthodox kins?
 Not perish the heart, and the laws that try
 Truth, valor or love, by a standard like this!"

God, in his infinite wisdom, has provided the plan for evangelizing the world. When our Savior was on earth and commissioned his Apostles, no secret bound oath was required of them. They were few in number, but armed with power from on high. They were instructed not to put their light under a bushel, but to put it in a candlestick that all might see; they were commanded to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, and take neither staff nor scrip. The Savior's command was obeyed, and His glorious Gospel spread throughout the nations of the earth. But, as it was predicted that the time would come when there would be a falling away from the faith once delivered to the Saints, so it was in the days of the great reformer, Martin Luther, who had been a Catholic Priest for fourteen years. When he commenced the Reformation he stood as a lone man, but God was with him. He used neither sword nor faggot, but armed with power from on high, he withstood the Pope, who at that time possessed almost unlimited power throughout the civilized world. When warned from entering Worms, a city in Germany, on account of the number of his enemies in that place, he answered: "Though there be as many devils in Worms as roof tiles, I will go." And, on another occasion, when told to beware when pursuing a journey for fear of a certain Duke George, who bore the great reformer no good will, he proudly answered: "that he would not turn from his path though it rained Duke Georges nine days running."

Would any of my *Know Nothing* friends done as Luther did. No, never! They would have been engaged in dropping the red triangle papers—the signal of danger to the Order—on the corners of the streets and alleys, instead of calling on God as Luther did.

The whole affair seems so perfectly ridiculous, anti-Christian, and anti-American, that it is scarcely worth noticing, nor should I have noticed it, if it had not been that nearly all the Whig journals, and a great portion of the leaders of the Whig party have sold themselves to the "dark lantern" faction. Even here, in our village, we have an ex-member of Congress, one Congressman elect, a great many members of the several churches, and some ministers have gone with them. Oh God! Only, to think of a minister of our Divine Master, joining hands with such an Order, who has been promised by our Savior that whatsoever they ask in his name, that shall they receive. Martin Luther depended on the Lord, and came more than conqueror. I would, in conclusion, say to such men, "love your neighbor as yourself," was the Divine command. Every human being is your neighbor. The rich can take care of themselves, but the poor need to be cared for.

And now, fellow citizens, I return you my grateful thanks for your kind attention during my remarks.

A Fortune for Heirs.

One hundred thousand dollars in bank.—The following statements is from the contents of a letter sent to me by James Mal-lonwee, the executor of John Stout, of South Carolina, de'd. It appears from the executor's letter that he died without having any heirs of his own, and that the estate of the deceased amounted to \$254,000. His will was that his whole estate should be equally divided among the heirs of his brothers and sisters. It appears that the deceased had three brothers and two sisters. Ezekiel, Daniel, St. Leger, Polly and Nancy are the names of his brothers and sisters. All the heirs have received their proportional part of the estate with the exception of the heirs of St. Leger Stout, and Nancy Hart's heirs. They have not been heard from. It further appears from the executor's letter that the deceased gave him a full statement of his brothers and sisters. It seems they were all bred and born in Jersey, and moved to the western part of Virginia, to a place called Tyger's Valley, and after a few years he died, but it was understood he left heirs; and Nancy Stout went with St. Leger Stout to Virginia, and married a man by the name of Hart, and after a few years he died also. He left heirs also, and there still remains \$100,000 for their heirs whenever they call for it. DANIEL STOUT, Rock River, Illinois.

We learn that St. Leger Stout mentioned in the above, was the grandfather of Dr. James M. Stout, of Calais, in this county.

Barnum's Show of Handsome Women.

Barnum's success with his baby show has prompted him to an enterprise of a still bolder nature, that of getting up a show of handsome women. He proposes two hundred premiums, amounting to five thousand dollars, to be presented to the handsomest women in America—or rather, to the handsomest who may be willing to enter into this competition.